

P.K. Zatsepin, N.I. Vyskrebentsev, N.A. Nerovnaya
Military Educational and Scientific Center of the Air Force «N.E.
Zhukovsky and Y.A. Gagarin Air Force Academy»
Voronezh, Russia

ENGLISH LANGUAGE CONSCIOUSNESS CONCEPT «RUSSIAN ARMY» NOMINATIVE FIELD COGNITIVE INTERPRETATION

Abstract: The article represents a cognitive interpretation of the concept «Russian Army» nominative field in the English language consciousness. The research is based on the analysis of the publicistic sources texts. The main stages of the semantic-cognitive research are described in the article. The key nomination «Russian Army» is defined. The main cognitive signs of the concept are given together with the nominations constituting them. A conclusion about the most and the least actual cognitive signs of the concept under investigation for the English language consciousness is made in the article.

Keywords: concept, cognitive interpretation, language consciousness, semantic-cognitive research, nominative field, cognitive sign.

П.К. Зацепин, Н.И. Выскребенцев, Н.А. Неровная
Военный учебно-научный центр ВВС «Военно-воздушная академия
им. проф. Н.Е.Жуковского и Ю.А. Гагарина»
Воронеж, Россия

КОГНИТИВНАЯ ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯ НОМИНАТИВНОГО ПОЛЯ КОНЦЕПТА «АРМИЯ РОССИИ» В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКОВОМ СОЗНАНИИ

Аннотация: В статье представлена когнитивная интерпретация номинативного поля концепта «Армия России» в английском

языковом сознании на основе анализа текстов публицистических источников.

Ключевые слова: концепт, языковое сознание, семантико-когнитивное исследование, номинативное поле, когнитивный признак.

Our research is devoted to studying the concept «Russian Army» in the English language consciousness. The research is theoretically based on the concept semantic cognitive description method, suggested by Z.D. Popova and I.A. Sternin [1].

According to Z.D. Popova and I.A. Sternin a concept is a discrete mental entity which is a person mental code basic unit, possessing a relatively organized inner structure and representing a result of a cognitive activity of a person and society and carrying complex encyclopedic information about an object or phenomenon, about social consciousness interpretation of the given information and the attitude of the social consciousness to the given phenomenon or object.

The main stages of the semantic-cognitive research are:

1. Building of a concept nominative field.
2. Analysis and description of semantics of language means constituting a concept nominative field.
3. Cognitive interpretation of language means semantics description results – finding cognitive signs, forming the concepts under investigation as a mental unit.
4. Verification of the obtained cognitive description among native speakers.

The given work represents the results of the first three stages of the concept «Russian Army» investigation.

In the first stage a nominative field of the concept «Russian Army» was formed. To achieve that we analyzed the texts of publications in the English language mass media, mostly American and British, such as American military news, Military.com, The Guardian, Stars and Stripes, Military Times for 2016-2018.

The key nominations were such collocations as Russian military, Russian military forces, Russian armed forces, Russian army which we

considered as synonymic. The nomination «Russian Army» was chosen to be general as the most stylistically neutral.

During the research 134 nominations of the English concept «Russian Army» were identified. Next, the obtained nominations cognitive interpretation was produced and 28 cognitive signs of the concept were distinguished.

Thus, the concept «Russian Army» in the English language consciousness is represented by the following cognitive signs (next to the name of a cognitive sign the number of constituting objectivations is given)

Carries out active actions 18 – carries out intense airstrikes, began an intense barrage, carry out bombardments, carry out bombing, carry out shelling, take part in the attack, has increased the frequency of maneuvers, has increased the scope of maneuvers, performed with deadly effectiveness, launched dozens of airstrikes, intensify pressure, attacked rebel-held areas, destroyed militant positions, struck the city, was behind cyberattacks, were put on high alert, conducts a push into the warming Arctic, launch an offensive.

Represents danger 13 – is capable of occupying the capital of Latvia, may come across the Suwalki Gap, is capable of occupying the capital of Estonia, may come storming, may establish control over the region, may threaten the free movement of NATO personnel, may effectively cut the Baltic States off from the rest of the Alliance, poses a conventional military threat, threatens an all-out assault, threatens to retake the territory, plans to carry out precision strikes, threats to carry out precision strikes, displays aggression.

Develops 13 – modernizes 2, is modernized, strengthens, is bigger than at any time, is stronger than at any time, is a new model army, has revolution, has finesthour, reshaping, is built on the progress, adapting to modern challenges, builds up force.

Conducts military exercises 12 – takes part in the exercise, conducts anti-submarine drills, conducts military exercise, simulated repelling an invasion, participates in military exercise, will begin a major exercise, prepares for massive war games, intensified combat training, conducts a military drill, experimented with different tactics, experimented with different techniques, holds unprecedented war games.

Supports Syria 8 – operates in Syria 2, backs up Syrian military 2, backs up Syrian army, provides assistance to Syria, turned the tide in favor of Assad's forces, supplies Syrian forces with military equipment.

Cements relations with other countries 7 – has expanded military ties with China 2, join troops with China, conducted a series of joint military maneuvers with China, joins forces with China, has successful bilateral relations, sought cooperation with other countries.

Deploys forces 7 – deployed navy warships, deployed combat helicopters, deployed security vessels, deployed fighters, are deploying more, are deploying at a higher rate, is amassing its naval forces.

Possesses strength 7 – has ability to respond to multiple security threats, may be mobilized, has forces, has firepower, powerful, significant, has strength.

Rearms 6 – will be better equipped 2, takes large volumes of military equipment, participates in the State Armament Programme, streamlines technological developments, is better equipped.

Avoids conflicts with the USA 5 – prevents clashes with US forces, prevents incidents between Russian and USA forces, has a de-confliction line with the US forces, stays away from an American base, tries not to bring direct confrontation with the US.

Demonstrates strength 5 – displays machines of war, parade, displayed during Victory Day parade, shows off military might, flexes military muscle.

Is aggressive towards Ukraine 5 – blocked the way of Ukrainian ships, opened fire upon Ukrainian ships, rammed one of the Ukrainian vessels, openly attacked Ukrainian ships, was used against Ukraine.

Contributes to peace 4 – patrols demarcation line, patrols a demilitarized zone, a buffer between Syrian forces and the Jewish state, entered deconfliction zone.

Is weak 4 – more bark than bite, lags behind the United States in total power, lags behind Western countries, needs an overhaul.

Is an intervener 3 – has intervened into Ukraine, began intervention, seized Crimea.

Sustains losses 3 – lost an aircraft 3.

Pursue peaceful policy 2 – peace-loving, has no plans of aggression.

Protects itself 2 – boosting defenses in Crimea, restricted access to the airspace.

Faces danger 2 – risks military confrontation, risks being hit.

Maintains a contact with the USA 1 – maintains a hotline with the US.

Vies for influence with the USA 1 – operates near U.S. and NATO forces over the Baltic Sea.

Is exposed to attacks 1 – was attacked by US drones.

Fights against terrorism 1 – pursues terrorists.

Backs up separatists 1 – supports separatists.

Is ready for dynamic actions 1 – ready to protect the region in case of an attack.

Kills civilian population 1 – have killed civilians.

Must abide to international rules 1 – must behave within international standard.

Thus, the most actual cognitive signs of the concept «Russian Army» in the English language consciousness are *carries out active actions, represents danger, develops, conducts military exercises* and the least actual cognitive signs are *maintains a contact with the USA, vies for influence with the USA, is exposed to attacks, fights against terrorism, backs up separatists, must abide to international rules, kills civilian population, is ready for dynamic actions*.

REFERENCES

1. Rosh E. Cognitive Representation of Semantic categories // Journal of Experimental Psychology. 1975. – P. 192-233.
2. Попова З.Д. Семантико-когнитивный анализ языка / З.Д. Попова, И.А.Стернин. – Воронеж: «Истоки», 2007. – 226с.
3. Рудакова А.В. Когнитология и когнитивная лингвистика. Воронеж, «Истоки», 2004. 80 с.